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### YUGOSLAV AEROTRANSPORT "JAT" IS MAINTAINING A REGULAR DAILY PLANE SCHEDULE

Yugoslav Aerotransport JAT is maintaining a regular daily plane schedule on the following lines:

Belgrade-Zagreb	Fare	3,000	dinars
Zagreb-Ljubljana	"	1,100	"
Belgrade Skoplje	"	3,400	"
Belgrade-Titograd	"	4,000	"
Belgrade-Sarajevo	"	3,300	"

On the Sarajevo-Zagreb line a regular schedule is maintained every Tuesday and Friday; the fare is 3,400 dinars.

From 1st June it will maintain a daily schedule on tourist lines

Belgrade-Dubrovnik	Fare	4,500	dinars
Belgrade-Hercegovina	"	4,500	"
Belgrade-Split	"	4,500	"
Sarajevo-Dubrovnik	"	2,100	"
Sarajevo-Split	"	1,900	"
Zagreb-Dubrovnik	"	4,500	"
Zagreb-Split	"	3,100	"
Zagreb-Rijeka	"	1,700	"

Persons on annual leave with members of their immediate families are entitled to a 50-percent reduction in fare.

Besides the annual leave reduction for members of labour unions, all persons having reduction privileges for railroads and the members of their immediate families are entitled to one annual (two trips) 25-percent reduction on the planes of JAT, on which occasion the corresponding reduction privilege for the railroads will be cancelled.

✓ (POLITIKA - 9th May, 1952)

### CARRYING OUT OF THE GENERAL LAW ON PEOPLES COMMITTEES

Administration of Peoples Committees of Municipalities and the Sphere of Activity of their Officials

In addition to the Instruction on Organization of Administration of District Peoples Committees, the Council for Legislation and Promotion of Peoples Authority of the Government of the FPRY has also issued an Instruction on the Organization of Peoples Committees of Municipalities, but, since definite instructions on the organization of peoples committees of municipalities will be issued by the governments of the republics, this Instruction gives only the general principles for organization, personnel structure and sphere of activity of the officials of the peoples committees of the municipalities.

#### Four basic services

The officials of the peoples committees of municipalities will not be assigned according to the branches of state administration but rather they will be classified into the following four services: administrative, material-financial, office and executive. These services will be performed by the following officials: administrative by the secretary, material-financial by the treasurer, office by the recorder (registrar) and executive by the executor. Naturally, should a certain municipality have a larger scope of work, the number of officials would be increased in order to help in the work. The Instructions provide that this expansion need not mean an expansion also of the work of the other services. Should it be necessary to expand the work of the administrative service, then it need not be necessary to automatically expand the work

of the other services too. In other words, this division into services should by no means be understood to mean a possibility for employing new officials unless it is really necessary.

In those peoples committees of municipalities in which the scope of work is not large, the office service as a rule should be joined with the financial service and the executive service should be included in the administrative service. In this way even the smallest peoples committee will have at least two officials.

#### Duties of secretary, treasurer and registrar

According to the Instructions, the following would be the duties of the secretary of a peoples committee of a municipality: to prepare material for meetings of municipal councils, for meetings of the municipal committee and for municipal commissions; to formulate decisions, orders and resolutions; to conduct administrative proceedings and to render decisions on subjects for which he is authorized to render decisions and to submit other matters for decision to the president or to the peoples committee of the municipality; to keep records of the execution of the Plan; to receive mail; to write reports; to perform the function of auxiliary order-giver; to keep a list of voters and a book of vital statistics; to keep records of military service; to perform inspection duties which fall within the jurisdiction of the peoples committee of the municipality in all branches of state administration; to issue permits, certificates, and testimonials; to conduct the work of the Anti-Aircraft Defense and Fire-Fighting Services and also the service of registering people in and out of the municipality.

The treasurer of the peoples committee of a municipality would be in charge of money and securities; he would keep the inventory; collect revenues and make payments under the Budget; keep income tax and other financial books; prepare the budget of the municipality in cooperation with the secretary; act as secretary of the Income Tax Commission; do the work of financial control, etc.

The registrar in a peoples committee of a municipality would do all the archive work; stamp and dispatch mail; copy and duplicate letters; help the treasurer in keeping records; keep minutes of administrative-punitive proceedings; be responsible for order and cleanliness on the territory of the peoples committee, etc. The executor would in addition to doing all the executive work also help the other officials in their work. In small peoples committees of municipalities, executive duties may be performed by the registrar, while some of the executive work should also be given to the messenger who does not have enough to do during office hours.

It is further provided in the Instructions that as a rule the secretary should be an administrator or an administrative reporter; the treasurer should be experienced in handling finances. The registrar and the executor should also be qualified in their calling.

#### Organization of administration will be done according to concrete conditions

Although the present reorganization of the peoples committees of municipalities will make it possible for them to acquire professional and capable cadres, the Instruction however demands of the Councils for Legislation and Promotion of Peoples Authority of the several republics that they issue programs for courses which will be attended by the personnel of the peoples committees of municipalities; the personnel would have to take examinations after completing the courses. These courses are obligatory for the secretaries and treasurers who do not have at least two years' experience and who have not passed the necessary professional examination. This is a novelty which is by all means a useful one. It will be in the interest of the new peoples committees of

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municipalities to open such courses and to send their personnel to them because today their prime task is, if they want to function properly, to elevate the level of their professional and office personnel.

After the issuance of the regulations by the republics, the peoples committees of the districts in close cooperation with the peoples committees of the municipalities should decide on the organization and position classification for every peoples committee separately on their respective territory. The Instructions demand that these decisions be approved by the Councils for Legislation and Promotion of Peoples Authority of the several republics.

In larger municipalities which have a larger number of employees, sections can be set up in the secretariat; namely, administrative and economic-communal. In such case the administrative section would be run by the secretary and the economic-communal section by a section chief who, at the same time, would be the treasurer of the peoples committee of the municipality. In those places where the buying up of products is greater, a special purchasing board may be set up.

Although the Instructions provide that the Councils for Legislation and Promotion of Peoples Authority of the several republics have to concern themselves with its carrying out, it is nevertheless worth mentioning that the organization of the administration of peoples committees of municipalities will greatly depend upon how much the committees study the Instructions and the new Law on Peoples Committees. In other words, it will depend upon this whether the peoples committees will acquire an administration which is capable of ensuring the carrying out of all the big tasks which today confront them.

(POLITIKA - 10th May, 1952)

#### LABOUR EXCHANGE BUREUS SHOULD SPEEDILY FIND JOBS FOR TEMPORARILY UNEMPLOYED

At a conference of the Assistant Ministers of the Republic Councils for Public Health and Social Politics, the Chiefs of the Labour Exchange Bureaus of the republics and the Labour Inspectors from the entire country, which has been held in Belgrade, it was ascertained that the recently founded Labour Exchange Bureaus still lack skill in their work. Almost all the Labour Exchange Bureaus of the republics are not applying the Regulation on Material Security for Temporarily Unemployed Persons, thus showing a tendency for saving which has no justification. (According to statistics, only 21 persons in Belgrade have hitherto received material security.) Careful spending of the money intended for material security of temporarily unemployed persons, it is emphasized in the recommendations of the conference, should be accomplished hot by depriving individual persons of their material security which is granted by law but rather by the Labour Exchange Bureaus being more active in finding jobs for people. The Labour Exchange Bureaus of the republics should pay particular attention to the organization of interurban and interrepublic connections of all Labour Exchange Bureaus in the country which would help towards solving the problem of temporarily unemployed persons more quickly.

In debating on the organization of the Labour Inspection Service, the participants at the congress agreed that some organizational changes should be made which would help towards this service becoming an effective operational agency. The recommendations of the conference also contained a proposal that the Labour Inspection Service should be organized according to the specific requirements of the republics and districts, i.e. according to the degree of their economic and industrial development. The Council for Legislation is now working on a draft law amending the law on Labour Inspection.

(POLITIKA - 10th May, 1952)

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REPRESENTATIVES OF ECONOMY AND OF SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS WILL COOPERATE  
IN PROFESSIONAL COUNCIL FOR METALLURGY

On the initiative of the Chief Directorate of Metallurgy of Serbia, a consultative conference was held by managers of flotations, representatives of Mining and Technological School of Belgrade University and representatives of institutes which concern themselves with problems of metallurgy. The aim of this consultative meeting was to study the measures for promoting production of nonferrous metals and to establish better cooperation among the scientific institutions, university schools and the mining and smelting basins. It has been decided to set up a professional council which will carry over experiences from production enterprises to institutes and university schools and which will also employ scientific workers for the solving of various problems of our metallurgical enterprises. Representatives of our economy and scientific institutions are to make up this council.

This year new flotations will be put into operation in Serbia, and experts who will be in charge of them will be coached as of now at the School for Technology of the Belgrade University. These will prepare corresponding theses for their diploma examinations, while working in nonferrous metallurgy enterprises. In order to ensure as good practical work as possible for the students of the technological school, the enterprises have ensured the necessary foreign exchange for buying from abroad instruments, laboratory material and professional books and periodicals. The enterprises have also given 100,000 dinars for a scientific excursion by students which will be made soon.

Thanks to its business connections with foreign firms, the Directorate of Metallurgy of Serbia will make it possible for a certain number of students to go to foreign enterprises for professional training. The departure of the first group of students to Western Germany, Austria, England and Belgium is now being prepared. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 10th May, 1952)

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND BRAZIL WILL BE SIGNED IN THE NEAR FUTURE ( Rio de Janeiro, 9th May)

It is expected that the new trade treaty between Yugoslavia and Brazil will be signed in the near future. The first trade agreement for the exchange of commodities was signed in 1950 and was extended to 1952. The new agreement will be valid for two years, and it is expected that this agreement will increase the exchange of goods. The exchange of goods between Yugoslavia and Brazil reached the value of 2,730,000 dollars for 1950, in 1950 this exchange was worth 4,000,000 dollars to both parties and the new agreement is expected to reach a value to 4,500,000 dollars for both parties.

Yugoslavia will primarily export cement, metals, chemicals and metal products to Brazil.

In return Yugoslavia will import various hides, greater quantities of coffee than last year, cacao, vegetable oils, tallow, sisal, quebracho and other products.

(BORBA - 10th May, 1952)

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MEMORANDUM ON LONDON CONFERENCE HANDED TO THE FPRY GOVERNMENT

Yesterday afternoon the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY Vlahovic received the US Ambassador Mr. George Allen, the Ambassador of Great Britain Sir Ivo Mallet and the Counsellor of the US Embassy Mr. Jacob Beam, who handed a memorandum which has been drawn in the concluding stages of the London Conference on Trieste.

As we are informed, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the results of London talks are considered as a step further in the one-sided solution of the FTT question.

It is emphasized that the talks have been conducted without the participation of Yugoslavia, and on the question in which Yugoslavia is vitally concerned. From the hitherto attitude it is known that whatever unilateral solution shall not bind Yugoslavia.

London communique  
(London, May 9th)

Talks between the representatives of the USA, Great Britain and Italy on the participation of Italy in the administration of the Anglo-American zone of the FTT have ended in London today.

In the communique issued after the talks, it is stated that the representatives of the three countries reached an agreement on the association of Italy in the administration of the Anglo-American zone of the FTT.

Under this agreement, the Commander of the Anglo-American troops retains in his hands all the administrative power in Zone A. However, he will have an Italian political adviser, appointed by Rome and who will represent the Italian government in all questions concerning Italy.

The Italian political adviser will have a status similar to the status of the British and American advisers. On the proposal of the Italian government, the Commander of the Anglo-American zone of FTT will nominate a senior administrative director who will operate according to the directives of the zonal commanders and handle the functioning of the civil administration through two directorates.

The Directorate for Internal Affairs will consist of local administration comprising the presidency of the zone and the municipality, the department of labour, the department of social aid and the health bureau, education, census and the fire service.

The directorate of finance and economy will consist of the department for commerce, the department for production, the department for finance, including custom and finance employees, the department for transport, the department of public works, the department of loans and the bureau of agriculture and fishery.

All employees in the directorates departments and bureaus will be Italians, appointed by the commander of the zone on the proposal of the Italian government.

The governments of the three countries have also agreed that the security service and the control of international trade in the Anglo-American zone of FTT remains further under the administration of American and British employees, appointed by the commander of the zone.

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It is said at the end of the agreement that all arrangements about which agreement has been reached between the representatives of the three countries should be of such nature as not to prejudice the final solution of the question of the Trieste territory as a whole.

(Tanjug)

(BORBA - 10th May, 1952)

FPRY GOVERNMENT WILL PROTEST TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST TREATMENT OF YUGOSLAV DR. RADAN

It is learnt that the Yugoslav Legation in Rome will protest to the Italian government concerning the treatment of the Italian authorities towards the Yugoslav national Dr. Otto Radan, Director of the co-operative enterprise "Koop-eksport". Dr. Radan recently was forced to leave the train at Trzic by two Italian agents and retained in the carabinieri station and after that was sent back by the first train to Yugoslavia. He was going to Zurich having regular passenger documents with the Italian transit visa, which was valid for eight days, issued by the Italian Consulate in Zagreb.

(BORBA - 10th May, 1952)

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR IN LONDON JCZE BRILEJ PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS  
(London, May 9 - Tanjug)

The Yugoslav Ambassador in London Dr. Joze Brilej presented to-day new credential letters to the Queen of Great Britain Elisabeth II. Credential letters have been presented by other ambassadors and ministers, accredited in Great Britain.

The ceremony of presenting credentials has been attended by the Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Dr Brilej calls on Mr. Eden

The British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden received to-day at 4 p.m. the Yugoslav Ambassador in London Dr. Joze Brilej handing him the text of the Memorandum of the London Conference on Anglo-American zone of the FTT.

(BORBA - 10th May, 1952)

BRILEJ'S STATEMENT ON CONCLUSION OF LONDON CONFERENCE ON TRIESTE  
(London, May 9 - Tanjug)

The Yugoslav Ambassador in London Dr. Joze Brilej stated, concerning the completion of the London Conference on Trieste, that no one can deny the fact that the Anglo-American zone, as part of the FTT, represents a territory of dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia, and that the direct talks between the two countries represents the only way for the solution of this problem.

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Pointing out that the London Conference has done nothing to remove the injustices of the former fascist rule over the Yugoslav minority and to definitely guarantee the status of that minority in Trieste, Dr. Brilej said that the conclusions of this conference as a whole are in contradiction with the existing international treaties.

He added that by the Peace Treaty the administration of the zone "A" has been entrusted to the Anglo-American Military Government, and that is why Yugoslavia cannot accept whatever changes, not even in the administration of the Anglo-American zone of the FTT, made to the benefit of Italy.

Dr. Brilej stressed that such changes by themselves prejudice the Yugoslav rights and interests and that they could be legally executed only with the approval of Yugoslavia.

At the end the Yugoslav Ambassador reminded that the Yugoslav government already during the London Conference made it clear that it will not consider itself bound by whatever decisions passed at this conference, which would be in contradiction with the Yugoslav rights and interests in the Anglo-American zone of the FTT.

(BORBA, 10 May 1952)

#### PLENUM OF THE PHARMACOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS OF YUGOSLAVIA

The Third Plenum of the Union of pharmacological associations of Yugoslavia was held yesterday and to-day in the premises of the cultural and sport centre "Saraj" in the vicinity of Skoplje.

Delegates and guests of the Plenum to-day visited cultural and historical monuments of Skoplje and larger factories, and tomorrow they will leave for Ohrid.

(BORBA, 10 May 1952)

#### COMMERCIAL FAIR OF INDUSTRY AND CRAFTS

Commercial fair of industry and crafts will take place in Belgrade in mid-June. In this year's fair, beside the local industry the republican industry will also take part so that nearly all Belgrade working collectives will be represented.

(BORBA, 10 May 1952)

TWO NOTES OF THE FPRY TO THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT

The Bulgarian authorities are vulgarly Violating the Immunity of Diplomatic Representatives of Yugoslavia

It was learned from the Ministry of Interior that recently the FPRY Embassy in Sofia delivered two notes to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which it protested the vulgar violation of the immunity of diplomatic representatives of the FPRY in Bulgaria.

One note cited the case of Yugoslav Attaché Ljubomir Brajevic who was arrested by the agents of the Bulgarian State Security for no reason at all on the occasion of the May Day Parade. Despite the determined protest by the Attaché after he had shown his diplomatic credentials, the agents took him to the police station and thus rudely violated the regulations of international law.

The other note also protested the discriminatory action on the part of the agents of the Bulgarian State Security towards a number of Yugoslav state officials. During their entire stay in Plovdiv during the latter part of April, Yugoslav officials Raif Dizdarevic and Ljubomir Brajevic were constantly shadowed by Bulgarian agents. In order to prevent them from returning to Sofia by automobile, the agents did something to the motor so that the Yugoslav representatives were forced to leave their automobile in Plovdiv.

On the 30th of April in the afternoon, a number of agents shadowed Yugoslav officials Stevan Soca, Raif Dizdarevic and Ljubomir Brajevic on the road from Sofia to Banki. On their return, when they stopped their automobile to avoid being constantly followed, a militia man, Asen Zutov, pulled up and accused them of photographing military objects. The militia man then forced himself into the automobile of the Yugoslav diplomats and asked them to go with him to the State Security Board. After a determined protest by the Yugoslav representatives, who did not photograph any military objects but did photograph their followers who covered their faces with handkerchiefs which they noticed they were being photographed, the militia took leave of them.

These latest examples of the action of the Bulgarian authorities towards Yugoslav diplomats clearly shows that the Bulgarian Government wishes to constantly provoke incidents, to burden and obstruct the work of the officials of the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia--so states the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(BORBA - 10th May, 1952)

OUR GOVERNMENT RETURNED THE ALBANIAN NOTE WITHOUT REPLY

It was learned that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY instructed the Yugoslav Legation in Budapest to return to the Albanian Legation in Budapest the note in which the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs protested seven alleged violations of the Albanian territory by the Yugoslav armed forces.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY points out that the Albanian note was returned because it contained slanderous and insulting expressions against the peoples of Yugoslavia.

(BORBA - 10th May, 1952)

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The final agreement of the London Conference which was published last night represents an act of unilateral solution of the Trieste problem with which Yugoslavia is vitally interested in the FTT and with which she can never agree.

The very fact that the London Conference was called to decide without Yugoslavia, and against Yugoslav interests was most decisively condemned by our public. The Yugoslavs have made it known clearly that no conclusions made at this Conference will bind Yugoslavia in any way whatsoever.

Just as the Tripartite Declaration from 1948 was a unilateral act of a propagandistic character, bound with the elections which were held at that time in Italy, the negotiations of the USA and Great Britain with Italy this year in London are also of a speculative character, intended to give satisfaction to imperialist aspirations of certain Italian circles, which is, it seems, the only thing that they can offer to their voters.

Concessions to blackmails of Italian diplomacy show a lack of political realism and in fact mean lending support to imperialist aspirations, which still exist in Italy. This is most certainly not the way to solve the Trieste problem, because it cannot find its solution without Yugoslavia and against her wishes and her interests.

In the "Memorandum concerning the agreement in connection with Zone A of the FTT" it is said about the objective that between Italy, Great Britain and the USA a closer co-operation should be obtained in Zone A and also - "give a greater practical recognition to the predominant Italian character of this zone".

The contents of the agreement, regardless to formal references to the principles and objectives of the United Nations, which in the text of the agreement gets a complete ironical character - shows that the participants of the London Conference have neglected the task which has been set to them by their international obligations. On the other side, this agreement shows that concessions in London before Italian appetites marked at the same time a total neglect of justified interests which Yugoslavia has in Trieste.

The London document says that the human rights and the basic freedom of Trieste citizens will be respected as hitherto, and that means to the detriment of the unprotected Yugoslav population. This document provides for the appointment of an Italian political adviser and that of an Italian elder administrative officer, Italian directorate of Interior Affairs (local administration, labour, social security, national health, education etc) as well as finance and economy (trade, production, customs, transport, public works, agriculture, fishing and credits).

In other words, the London Agreement gives Italy privileges which she has no right to have. It is even openly said about possibilities that persons employed in the administration of Zone A

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who come "from local places" can be dismissed - which means an open recognition of the possibility that their places in civic administration can be taken by men from Italy who enjoy the confidence of Rome.

All these manifestations of flagrant violation of Yugoslav national interests in Trieste in favour - not of Italian national interests but - of unhealthy aspirations of Rome towards our country have culminated in the formulation of the seventh article of the agreement, which says: "the Italian government will propose, and the commander of the zone will appoint in these directorates, sections and bureaus Italians in a sufficient number in order to secure efficient functioning of directorates, sections and bureaus..." In other words this means an injustice toward the Slovene population of Trieste who already today cannot be employed in the civic administration of the FTT, but it will be a public and official legalization of the illegal Tripartite Agreement concerning Trieste.

This agreement is pointed directly against our national minority in Zone A. The agreement does not mention at all the participation of Slovenes in the administration of this zone. It strikes our national interests in Trieste.

The agreement reached in London represents therefore a new element of disagreement. Concessions to Italy to the detriment of Yugoslavia and her rights in Trieste widens the breach and makes more difficult the possibility of solving this conflicting problem between the two countries.

Yugoslavia will never renounce that which belongs to her by historical right, which belonged to her by all rights, It is evident that not sufficient care was taken in London concerning this Yugoslav factor.

And this is an illusion which cannot result in a useful and healthy consequence.

Decisive and conscious of the legitimacy and justification of her attitude, Yugoslavia protests also through her public opinion against the London Agreement. The Yugoslavs cannot by-pass without revolt and protests such and "agreement" which was created without them and against them and particularly about Trieste where they fought for centuries long for their national existence.

(BORBA - 10th May, 1952)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:What must be borne in mind in appraising the work of the courts.

One often finds our press, in appraising the work of the courts, expressing the conclusion that this court is mild or that severe; that the courts are mild or severe. Especially when it concerns sentences for criminal acts against social property, which particularly interest the socialist citizen who protects and guards that social property for the community and himself.

Such appraisal sometimes loses sight of the fact: firstly, that the courts, especially the councils, consist of a greater number of permanent judges and a large number of judge-jurymen; secondly, that they do not decide on cases together, but that the judgment on a particular case is the judgment of a council; thirdly, that the council can, in judging a particular case, omit to carry out a deep analysis of the act and the perpetrator in connection with circumstances of place and time and, thus, find out the degree of social danger involved and accordingly increase or mitigate the punishment meted out.

It is well known that the work of a body as a whole is not characterised by individual cases, especially if these are the cases of individuals, - just instances.

With this work of the court as a starting point, one must evaluate negatively or positively, depending on what appears in its work, what its general characteristic is.

Accordingly it would be wrong, for instance, to base an evaluation of the work of a court as a whole on one or two cases, which might be a good example of immaturity (or something worse), or the maturity of a council in particular cases or even in general in the case of that council. I think it would also be wrong to base one's evaluation of the work of a court as a whole on several wrong or right judgments in which the same permanent judge had participated.

If there are cases in a court of eloquent examples of the incorrect treatment of matters, these should be brought up and analysed in the light of the circumstances of the judge's leniency, as his work is also under the control of the masses.

To look at the matter any other way, would be, I consider, doubly harmful: harmful to the reputation of the people's court, and harmful just as regards the purpose for which the work of the courts is critically appraised.

The collective and leader of a court in which such cases crop up, especially should they be repeated in the case either of the same permanent judge, or of one kind of criminal act or similar circumstances, - have not done enough to eliminate the causes. An existing and possible danger that a wrong outlook in evaluating the degree of social danger may triumph in the collective, and that the work of the court as a whole may begin to be characterised by irregularity, requires ideal-political alertness and an active struggle for a correct outlook.

The meting out of punishment, the evaluation of the degree of social danger in particular cases, is a very difficult and complicated task. It requires deep, all-round analysis of the case, and presupposes ideological-political maturity, and also professional training.

It remains a fact, that without ideologically and political-

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ly mature judges, both permanent and judge-jurymen, who accept our conditions and our road without reservations, there can be no correct punishment capable of serving as a precedent.

Belgrade, 5th May.  
(Sgd.) Aleksandar Hadzipopovic.  
President of the Circuit Court  
of the City of Belgrade.

What is happening to the regulation on annual leave?

I should have started on my annual leave now. Ten days ago I read in the daily papers that the question of reduction privileges for annual leave was being discussed. One time they wrote that there would be a 40 to 60-percent reduction from existing fares; at another, that the sum of 1,500 dinars would be paid out in cash to each worker who goes on annual leave, etc.

However, when I was to start for my leave I learned that no decision had been made at all. If I start for my annual leave, I will have to pay the full price, and it is a question whether the corresponding reduction will be paid to me later. If I do not go, however, I will not be able to spend my leave outside the city since, according to the plan of my enterprise, it is my turn now to go on leave.

I have been told that there are many men who could start on their annual leave immediately but cannot do so because of these unsolved questions. I think it is high time for the competent authorities to issue a decision on reduction privileges for paid annual leave so that men will definitely know what the privileges are and how they can be used.

Belgrade, 7th May.  
(Sgd) Milorad Lazarevic.  
Worker

(BORBA - 10th May, 1952)

US AMBASSADOR MR. GEORGE ALLEN RETURNS TO BELGRADE

After more than two months' stay in America travelling and vacationing, US Ambassador Mr. George Allen returned to Belgrade yesterday. Representatives of the Embassy, correspondents of foreign and Belgrade newspapers and agencies welcomed Mr. Allen at Zemun Airport. In a short talk with the newsmen, Mr. Allen stated that after a long vacation he was happy to return to his duty in Yugoslavia, after which he answered a number of their questions.

Replying to the question on the amount of aid that would be given to Yugoslavia, the Ambassador stated that the entire matter on American aid to foreign countries is up before the American Senate and that it is too early to say what all the changes will be in respect to individual countries. He does not know whether the reduction of aid also applies to Yugoslavia, but he hopes that the "aid to Yugoslavia will not be greatly reduced."

In giving his opinion about the development of the Trieste problem, Mr. Allen mentioned that he passed through Trieste yesterday and, judging by outward signs--the placards that are all over the city--he noticed great activity before the elections. He then added that in the United States he had discussed a number of problems including the problem of Trieste. Mr. Allen concluded by saying: "It has been confirmed that the American viewpoint is a contribution to the policy which seeks a mutual agreement between two neighboring countries--Yugoslavia and Italy."

In a further elaboration of his impressions, Mr. Allen answered the reporter of Politika by stating that he noticed great interest in America for Yugoslavia, and this is attested by the fact that he gave eighteen public lectures and had numerous other invitations and talks. When asked what he thought was the cause for all this interest, Mr. Allen said that it was the strategic position of Yugoslavia "against which there is a ceaseless bombardment of propaganda from Moscow."

He added: "In the USA there is the impression that Yugoslavia could be in the first plan for international development. The reason for this is that, besides other things, American citizens did not have many occasions to learn more about Yugoslavia. This is the reason for all the curiosity and interest." /s/ M. R.

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NEW PROBLEMS AND INTERVENTION OF CONSERVATIVES

(London, May)

Fomenting amongst the masses has become one of the characteristics of present-day political life in Great Britain. These movements are becoming increasingly mobile and come more often to the surface of public life, in apparently contradictory forms, just as the actions of the left among Labourites is becoming more decisive, so is the impatience and unrestrained action of the Conservative right. One meets with the same atmosphere amongst Trade Union meetings and those of co-operative organisations after results of the County Council elections. The road to be taken to development is every day becoming a problem of increasing importance.

The war forced Great Britain to decrease drastically her exports from the index 100 in 1939, British exports fell to 78 in 1940, 60 in 1941, 38 in 1942, 13 in 1943 and 32 in 1944. Many foreign markets were lost - either because the dominions have developed their industry during the war or because they have been taken over by the USA. The "invisible revenues" have disappeared - revenues of capital invested abroad are used to balance the deficit balance sheet, because of monetary restrictions tourist revenues cannot be compared with the pre-war ones, the Merchant Navy is also smaller. From a creditor Great Britain has transformed herself into a debtor. In 1947 58% of the total sterling balance belonged to India, Egypt and Iraq. Taking into account only her empire, excluding India, Great Britain has made debts to the amount of 1,133,000,000 pounds.

Last year resulted in the fall of prices of sterling products to which American restraint in their purchase played a relatively important role, and also in the increase in the price of import goods. In a country, whose economy is to a great extent directed to foreign trade, who imports 50% of the needed foodstuffs and 50% of iron ore, 80% of soft timber and wool, practically 100% copper, oil, cotton, sulphur, rubber etc. This had a very unfavourable economic effect. While British exports in 1951 compared to 1950 had increased in volume by 3% and in value by 19%, the British imports on the other hand, compared to 1950, increased in volume by 15% and in value by 50% and more. While the adverse balance was in 1950 352 million pounds it increased in 1951 to 1,200 million pounds.

The position grew worse because of speculations with the pound and because of the decrease of stocks of goods. Ultimately an economic strain such as armaments had to be faced.

The return of the production of the British industry to pre-war level and even its surpassing could not introduce any decisive change in such a state of affairs. But these calculations have also another side.

The world's globe was interwoven with a net of British capital. Spreading its tentacles all over the world it became the barometer of the general situation. Its fate shows changes, which in world-wide proportions, have wildly come to the surface after World War II: the demolition of all forms of colonial exploitation, the process of coming out from under-development and the economic independence of a number of countries, politically dependent and colonies. By these revolutionary new economic relations conditions have been created for settling up the problem of political equality of the peoples and states and the struggle for its achievement.

Thanks to a great extent to the inflow of riches from her overseas possessions, Great Britain had a relatively calm process of social development, which did not exist in the new era in the countries, who were limited to richness and poverty of exclusively

their own soil. The exceptional activity of this foreign factor on different positions has enabled the appeasement of internal social contradictions, which on the continent resulted in powerful movements and in a struggle - more or less successful - for vital social transformations. Disturbances in the last ten or fifteen years or so have decreased and are decreasing this British influx from outside and must have still greater repercussions on the internal-political life and confront Great Britain in an absolutely particular way in the great problem: what is to be done?

This British "adverse" balance is evidently not a sequel of only temporary difficulties and it cannot therefore be solved with purely economic measures narrowly conceived. The programme is much greater and the elimination of difficulties demands also such economic measures which penetrate deeper into the existing social structure.

But the economic basis will not of course automatically force some kind of a pre-conceived schematic political solution. The ruling forces have still left many needs and many ways for manoeuvring. And yet, the manoeuvre area is being mercilessly restricted. During the past war this restriction led up to a necessary transformation of the citadel of liberalism into a country of directed economy and after the war to Labourite nationalisation.

The last Labour Government, led by Clement Attlee, was thrown over to a great extent by the same difficulties, which the Conservatives, when they came into power, characterised as the enemy No.1 of the nation and met half way - with a well-elaborated plan of struggle - according to their opinion.

The first group of their short-term measures, on the line of securing the "solvency of the nation" was composed in a widely proclaimed saving, large decrease in imports, decrease of state aid given to guaranteed food supplies, increased prices of articles of consumer goods, cutting down of social services, etc. The second group of short-term methods of Conservatives was based on the line of criticism of Labourite economic undertakings, and in that nationalisation has decreased the interest in production (and by firm centralisation have increased the bureaucratic administration and rigidity in management). But their treatment is of a purely Tory character: by changing tax rates on private incomes they have made possible greater earnings for the "more enterprising" - as the main stimulus, besides introducing greater rates of interest, reorganisation of taxes on profits, etc. Both the groups of economic measures of the Conservative Government have boiled down to turnover restrictions, which the "adverse" balance sheet brought, on the lower classes.

Under the particular influence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Richard Butler, the Conservatives tactically manoeuvred so long as this was possible, in order to provoke the least possible resistance during the gradual abolition of that Labourite inheritance, which the broad masses consider as their achievements (the Health Service, Social Service, Social Insurance, pensions, securing of a level standard for the poorest classes).

Thus the Conservatives attempted to put the backs of the masses under the stick of "adverse balance", persuading them that they <sup>are not</sup> the only ones involved by these measures. However, after less than six months of the Churchill Government the masses have given a clear expression of their feelings. The April elections for the County Councils represent a defeat which not a single Conservative could have expected.

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By its clearly expressed class character, the intervention by the Conservatives has opened a serious internal-political problem. And this before the broadest masses, whose reaction could not be avoided.

And this policy of the Conservatives is criticised by the right wing. "Orthodox" Conservatives are revolted because the Conservative Government is "following" the Labourites. According to their opinion the present policy of the Government makes passive and somnolent those classes which represent the main army of the Conservative Party. "Orthodox" Conservatives demand more conservatism in the Government's policy, demand an urgent carrying out of denationalisation and its enlargement (transport). And if the right wing Conservatives bring about the carrying out of a still more expressive Conservative policy of the present Government, for which there seem to exist possibilities, this can only deepen the fomenting within the masses.

(BORBA - 13th May, 1952).

#### PEOPLE OF ANNEXED REGIONS ENABLED TO OPT FOR ITALIAN NATIONALITY

As learned by Tanjug's correspondent, the FPRY Government, executing the provisions of the Peace Treaty with Italy, on the basis of Article 19 of this Treaty, has issued timely corresponding legal provisions by which persons who on 10th June 1940 were domiciled in regions annexed to the FPRY by the Peace Treaty with Italy will be able to opt for Italian nationality.

In order to achieve a fuller compliance in solving these problems in connection with options, a separate agreement was made between the FPRY and Italy on 23rd December 1950, by which was opened a new date for a subsequent submittance of municipal documents until 15th April, 1951.

While deciding upon the presented options, the competent Yugoslav authorities, in compliance with the provisions of the Peace Treaty, took into account the keeping optant families united and also of other situations for the right decision of these provisions. For this purpose, in the limits of the agreement of 23rd December 1950, the former negative decisions were revised so that the majority of the optants' requests were positively decided.

The procedure concerning presented statements concerning option for Italian nationality, in the sense of the above-mentioned agreement of 23rd December 1950, including also the procedure in the second degree concerning submitted complaints, as well as the procedure concerning the requests for the revision of negative decisions, has been concluded in full, by which the FPRY Government has fully executed its obligations, which were binding to her by the provisions of the Peace Treaty with Italy in regard to the settlement of the citizenship status of persons in the regions annexed to the FPRY.

(BORBA - 13th May, 1952).

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## OVER

BIG BRIDGE NEAR RANKOVICEVO / WESTERN MORAVA OPENED TO TRAFFIC.

Rankovicevo, 11th May.

This afternoon the large bridge near Rankovicevo over Western Morava was opened to traffic and a great celebration was held. The celebration was attended by Vlado Zecevic, president of the Council for Transport of the Government of the PR Serbia, and Raja Nedeljkovic, secretary of the Regional Committee of the Party for the Kragujevac Region, besides 2,000 citizens from the Zicki district and Rankovicevo.

The opening of this bridge has shortened the journey for transport by 100 kilometres. Traffic will no go directly from Kragujevac to Rankovicevo, a distance of only 50 kilometres, instead of via Svetozarevo, Paracin and Krusevac. This bridge is of great importance for the establishment of normal traffic connections between inner Serbia and Kosmet.

The bridge represents a new type of construction system, "Meyer", which has so far been successfully applied in Switzerland. It is the third thing of this kind in the country and the first major construction with two arches with a span of 65 metres each.

The bridge at Western Morava has shown that this kind of construction, according to the Swiss engineer, Meyer, can successfully be applied in our country, but only in hilly regions with deep and not very wide valleys and firm banks.

The newly built bridge is 160 metres long. Its construction cost about 150 million dinars, and it has been planned to carry loads of 50 tons.

As he pointed out that this year 10 more bridges would be built in Serbia and that one billion 700 million dinars would be spent on improving communications, Vlada Zecevic cut the ribbon across the bridge and opened it to traffic.

After the first lorry crossed the bridge, the people began rejoicing on the banks of the Western Morava.

(BORBA, 12th May, 1952.)

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF PILOT SCHOOL IN RUMA: OVER 100,000 FLIGHTS WITHOUT A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Ruma, 11th May.

At the aerodrome in Ruma today the fifth anniversary of the Federal Pilots' School of the Aeronautical Federation of Yugoslavia was solemnly celebrated. The celebration was attended by the president of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, Djuro Salaj, the representative of the Command of the Yugoslav Air Force, Colonel Arso Boljevic, the president of the Aeronautical Federation of Yugoslavia, Major General Ladislav Ambrozic, representatives of the People's Youth, the People's Technology and other guests.

The report on the five years of work of the Federal Pilots' School was delivered by the commander of the school, Milorad Cvetkovic.

Since it was founded to date the school has trained hundreds of youths and girls as pilots and flying instructors, and has in this way seriously prepared them for flying service in our Air Force. The school has played a big role in developing the love of the young people for aviation and in popularising aeronautical mechanics among our people.

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The success of the school is all the more important as in all the 110,306 flights so far made, there has been not one serious accident. This is the best proof of the good organisation of work in the school and of the high standard of flying discipline.

After the report Djuro Salaj congratulated those present. He congratulated the instructors of the school on the success obtained, pointing out of what importance the training of young pilots was within the framework of the general efforts being made today for strengthening the defence of our country, and called upon them to devote all their force in the future to give the fatherland even better pilots. Then in the name of the command of the Yugoslav Air Force Colonel Arso Boljevic greeted those present, and in the name of the Aeronautical Federation of Yugoslavia Major General Ladislav Ambrozic did the same. Lieutenant Colonel Mihailo Velimirovic, the general secretary of the Aeronautical Federation, read a commendation to the Command of the school and announced a prize for the commandant of the school and the instructors, granted them on account of their self-sacrificing work.

In the afternoon there was an air rally at the aerodrome in Ruma, attended by the citizens of Ruma and surrounding towns.

(Sgd.) N.L.  
(POLITIKA, 12th May, 1952.)

#### OUR BIGGEST DEPOSIT OF MANGANESE DISCOVERED IN IBARSKA DOLINA.

A big deposit of manganese has been discovered in the vicinity of Josanicka Banja in Ibarska Dolina. Drilling has established that the entire hill of Bela Stena is composed of this ore. It will be possible to exploit it by means of daily excavation, which will be about ten times cheaper than the pit method of extracting the ore in our manganese mines at Goles and Drenica.

The extraction of ore from these mines was fairly complicated and expensive, because the vein of ore was excavated to a depth of 100 metres, but in places it tailed off and was lost, and had to be traced through great strata of barren rock. Furthermore, the manganese ore from the old mines contains considerable quantities of silicates, which caused difficulties for the technological process in the factory of manganese bricks at Rankovicevo.

#### New deposits of chrome ore discovered at Kosmet.

Pristina, 12th May.

Several new deposits of chrome ore, provisionally estimated at about 500,000 tons, have been discovered at Kosmet. Experts consider that all the spurs of the mountain Prokletija from Kosovska Mitrovica to Albania are rich in chrome ore. Two new deposits in the vicinity of the old chrome mine Deva have already been opened up, and exploitation will begin in the course of this year.

(BORBA, 13th May, 1952.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## INDIRECT NOMINATION AND DIRECT ELECTION OF PEOPLES DEPUTIES

A few days ago Borba reported on the tentative project for electing peoples deputies. According to that project, the peoples deputies would be elected by the peoples committees of towns and districts (60,000 inhabitants would elect one deputy as before). Higher economic associations would elect deputies to the Council of Producers.

This idea of direct electing of peoples deputies appears to me to be a good one provided one change is made. It appears to me that it would be better to select candidates for elections in an indirect way--ie through representatives of the voters of the working collective and various other electoral groups. I think that the voters should elect by direct voting the one whom they wish from among those indirectly chosen candidates by the people according to their abilities, popularity among the people and work; in short, on the basis of weighing the qualities of the candidates by every elector separately.

Novi Sad, 9th May

/s/ V. Rajkovic, Worker

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## AN OPINION CONCERNING THE DUTIES OF PEOPLES DEPUTIES

In regularly reading Borba, I have noted that big changes are envisaged in the organization of the Peoples Assembly of the FPRY, the Government of the FPRY, the Assemblies and Governments of the Peoples Republics and other agencies of state. I have seen from what has been published so far on this subject what this will mean to the further development of socialist democracy in our country.

However, I and some of my comrades, with whom I have discussed this subject, are particularly interested in one thing. This is the question of how the peoples deputies will work under this new organization of the highest agencies of state authority and administration. From what I have been able to understand, the Peoples Assembly of the FPRY and the Assemblies of the Peoples Republics will have a large number of committees and commissions which will probably be always sitting, and so there will be plenty of work for the peoples deputies. In addition to this, the peoples deputies will be on the peoples committees of towns and districts. How then will these men be able to perform their regular duties which they have in a ministry or an institution, enterprise, school, etc.? I know from experience that on my occasional visits to my village the peasants complained to me that their deputy rarely calls on them. Thus I have often been in the situation where I had to defend the man because I knew that he was too occupied and was unable to go to the villages. However, people do not easily understand and accept this excuse. When one considers it properly, it really is not. These voters have elected their deputy and they are right in asking him to visit them more frequently, to talk with them, to instruct them on different matters and even to help them when help is needed.

This is a thing which surely the Peoples Assembly, the Government and the CC of the Party know. Probably the new law contains a provision on how to act so that such things can be avoided in the future. However, nothing has been written so far about this or at least I have not read it. Therefore, I consider that it would not be a bad thing if I voiced my own opinion. I consider that peoples deputies should not have other duties than the one to represent in parliament the people who have sent them to parliament. I think that in that way the voice of the district will be better heard through those representatives; that is to say, the voice of the people whom these deputies represent.

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So much concerning this question. Perhaps I am not right, but nevertheless I would like to hear the opinions of others, and so let them please reply to me.

Belgrade, 11th May

/s/ Zivorad Panic, Lathe Operator  
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#### EDUCATING PEOPLE TO ACCEPT CRITICISM PROPERLY

The article which appeared in Borba of May 8 under the headline "Criticism in our social life" has prompted me to say a few words about this subject. I consider that one article on this subject is not sufficient but that more should be written for the following reason:

In my opinion, criticism in our new socialist society is such an important factor that we must constantly speak about it. Criticism is a part of our everyday life and work; a strong factor of our movement forward. All our men who are working on the building up of socialism should have such a point of view towards criticism. There have often been cases of people not realizing criticism properly. For example, if people who are performing certain social functions have been criticized as social functionaries, if the work of the institutions or enterprises under them has been criticized, they have taken this as personal criticism because of which their reputation has been damaged so that they "cannot look people in the eyes". On the other hand, there have been those who in seeing some one criticized (let us say through the press) have immediately arrived at the conclusion that that person will suffer legal consequences, that he will be removed from his post, transferred to another post etc.

As a Party worker I have had occasion to co-operate on the work of the Party press and to criticize the work of various institutions, enterprises etc. I have been quite sure of everything I have said because I have always investigated facts. I have criticized some of our good Comrades who made certain mistakes considering that what they were doing was in the interest of socialism. Whenever I took the pen to write a criticism, my intention was always to help those who had made mistakes as well as others not to make similar mistakes. Nevertheless, in meeting one of them later on he would say to me something like this: "It is a good thing you have written but all the same you should have consulted me and discussed the subject with me". Now, this is just the thing which deserves speaking and writing about because there are cases of quite unjustified reaction to fully justified criticism.

Therefore, Comrades, I think that it is very important to educate men to criticize freely; of course, to criticize things which deserve criticism. Similarly, it is necessary to educate men to accept criticism. It would also help if our press were to publish not only justified criticisms (giving concrete facts and data) but also documented reports on how the criticism had been received and what had been its effect.

I again say that, in my opinion, more opinions should be heard on this subject in this column.

Belgrade, May 10th.

/s/ D.Petrovic.  
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### FANNING OF THE " GREAT ITALY " FIRE

In the same way as 37 years ago, an agreement has recently been signed in London by which again great injustice has been done to Yugoslavia and to the population of Trieste; a new arrangement has been made behind our back in favour of Italy.

This unacceptable tri-partite agreement, which has provoked bitterness with our public and with the democratic inhabitants of Trieste, represents the most flagrant violation of the peace treaty yet seen; it is the result of an inconsiderate and dangerous approach to the solving of the question of Trieste which never can and never will be decided without participation by our country.

There is no difference between the present-day revamped fascism which inspires new D'Annunzio type ventures and the new London agreement on the one hand, and the irredentist terrorism in Trieste and Venezia Giulia and the London pact in the second decade of this century, on the other. And for this reason those who have now signed the London agreement will bear great responsibility before history; they will bear responsibility for new encouragement of fascism in Italy and Trieste, for new possible fascist adventures by revamped Italian imperialism.

Because, the London Pact of 1915, which was a basis for future imperialistic aspirations, was followed by the shameful Rapallo Treaty, a crazy military leader invaded Rijeka, and the way was paved for Mussolini and the Black Shirts. After the London Pact of 1915, the irredentists desperately held to the decisions of the Allies while their diplomat Count Sforza told the world: "You must not forget that we are occupying a territory which Russia, England and France promised us by the London Pact, namely a legal occupation without any time limit."

And the London agreement which was recently signed is a result of the revived irredentist demands; it is a realization of new imperialistic dreams; it only represents a repetition of a big mistake ... a repetition of history as a farce because the population of Trieste is again being sacrificed at the altar of fascism. This is a revival of the old Italian diplomacy to again demand more and more on the basis of an agreement and at the same time proclaiming the slogan that time is working in Italy's favour and that it should be exploited to the utmost in an irredentist and imperialistic manner.

The London Pact of 1915 was a signal for the terrorists to freely burn and destroy homes and persecute the inhabitants, while the new London agreement has opened a possibility for celebration and hilarity after having extorted promises and signatures. Our people know this and that is why they are bitterly protesting; our people know that the signing of the agreement in London is only a strong fanning of the fascist fire which has already shown its misdeeds on Yugoslav soil, and they, the Yugoslav people, think that the signatories to the agreement only wish to repeat that which they, the Yugoslav people, cannot forget. Therefore, the decisions of the London conference cannot be valid for Yugoslavia and we shall very well remember them.

Belgrade, 10th May.

/s/ J. Simic.  
Branka Krsmanovica No.17.

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ABOUT 10,000 STUDENTS DEPART FOR KEY OBJECTS--REVIEW OF THE VOLUNTARY WORK BRIGADES

Yesterday morning a review was held of the student work brigades which will participate this summer on the final work on the key objects in FR Serbia,-on the hydro-electric power plant Vlasina, in the copper rolling mill Sevojno and in the cable factory in Svetozarevo.

A little before nine o'clock yesterday the brigades started arriving at Kalemegdan at the Sahat tower where the review was held. Along with a large number of teachers from Belgrade University and higher schools, the following were also on the gayly decorated speakers' platform: Milijan Neoricic, Secretary of the CC of the Peoples Youth of Yugoslavia; Kosta Todorovic, Rector of the Advanced Medical School; Radivoje Uvalic and Bora Blagojevic, Prefects of Belgrade University; Mihajlo Svabic, Secretary of the Party committee of the city; and Zdravko Vukovic, Secretary of the CC of the Peoples Youth of Serbia.

After the review of the brigades, Milic Bugarcic, Secretary of the University Party Committee, opened the meeting and welcomed those present and then Mihajlo Svabic took over.

In speaking about the significance of this year's work activity, he stressed that the Vlasina hydro-electric plant will produce 68 million kw of electric energy annually; the copper rolling mill Sevojno 20,000 tons of rolled copper and the cable factory in Svetozarevo about 38,000 tons of copper and other cables. Later on in his speech Comrade Svabic paid special attention to technical students, the future engineers, inviting them upon completion of their studies to go to work in the factories as highly qualified experts with the same zeal with which they had helped to build them. The speech by Comrade Svabic was frequently interrupted by chats to Tito and the Party. Then Zdravko Vukovic, Secretary of the CC of the Peoples Youth of Serbia, took the floor.

Over eight thousand boys and girls grouped into 69 work brigades again showed their love towards their socialist country, the Party and Comrade Tito. Among the brigades were those which had been acclaimed shock brigades twenty-two times; they were Vladimir Peric's "Valter" from the School of Economics, Slobodan Princip's "Seljo" from the School for Natural Mathematics, "Djuro Strugar" from the Law School and "Ivo Lola Ribar" from the Engineering School and many others which participated in Youth activity starting from the railroad Brcko-Banovici and on.

This year the School of Economics is giving four brigades called "Vladimir-Valter-Peric". At earlier activities this brigade won high recognition from the Praesidium of the Peoples Assembly of the FPRY which decorated it with the Order of Brotherhood and Unity First Class and twice with the Order of Work First Class. On the jobsite in building Novi Beograd the brigade won the permanent ownership of the transitory pennant of the Chief Staff as well as being proclaimed a shock brigade eight times.

The students from the Law School are not far behind those of the School of Economics. "Djuro Strugar" Brigade also participated in all the Youth activity. For their work in construction it has been proclaimed a shock brigade eighteen times. The Slobodan Princip "Seljo" Brigade from the School of Natural Mathematics was also proclaimed a shock brigade eighteen times.

The "Ivo Lola Ribar" Brigade from the Engineering School deserves special mention. On the Samac-Sarajevo railroad it won the pennant of the Chief Staff and was later decorated with the Order of Work First Class.

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The students of other schools will also participate in this year's activity. The enrollment in the work brigades has been completed. By April 24, 1950, 9905 brigadiers reported. The breakdown is as follows: Medical School 2388, Philosophy 900, Economics 650, Construction 178, Pharmacy 140, Engineering 508, Stomatology 200, Technology 319, Mining 150, Law 680, Electro-technology 360, Agriculture 530, Forestry 280, Veterinary 510 and Natural Mathematics 1103. At the High Communications School 191 brigadiers reported, at the Advanced Pedagogic School 270, the Advanced Journalist-Diplomatic School 300, Cultural-Artistic Society of Branko Krsmanovic 140, Sports Society for Physical Training "Partizan" 60 and at the Theatre Academy 48.

Upon conclusion of the meeting the student brigades paraded through the streets of Belgrade. /s/ B. M.

(BORBA - 12th May, 1952)

STATEMENT BY MR. ALLEN TO YUGOPRESS NEWS AGENCY

Yesterday the US Ambassador in Belgrade Mr. George Allen received the representative of the Yugopress news agency and answered a number of his questions.

To the question on the aims of his travels through the US and whether there were any new developments in American-Yugoslav relations, Mr. George Allen said that in Washington he had discussed American-Yugoslav relations and that there are no changes in the US policy towards Yugoslavia.

Asked whether some of the comments in certain of his speeches could be construed to mean that the time has come for a revision of the American policy towards Yugoslavia, Mr. Allen replied: "I gave a number of speeches during my stay in the US, and I discussed Yugoslavia with a large number of men and endeavoured to give them as much information as possible about the situation in Yugoslavia. Never did I say that the US intends to revise its policy towards Yugoslavia nor could my speeches be construed that way. I cannot believe that the press comments were based on any of my statements, and therefore I am not in a position to make any comment on them. I again repeat that the US policy towards Yugoslavia remains unchanged."

Relying to other questions, Mr. Allen said that he believes that nothing would happen which would hamper the strengthening of good will between the two countries and that there is great interest in Yugoslavia in the US. Replying to questions on military aid, Mr. Allen said:

"Since I returned to Belgrade it gave me great satisfaction when General Harmony, Attaché for Military Aid, informed me that the American Military Aid Program to Yugoslavia is progressing very satisfactorily. I never doubted that this program would not progress as smoothly as all the other American aid programs. The American military and political leaders realize the strategic importance of Yugoslavia and want to do everything possible to help this country to protect herself against aggression. The size of American military aid to any country depends upon how the question of military aid in general will be solved. It is impossible for me to say whether the events of a general nature will permit an increase in the program of aid to Yugoslavia, but I can assure you that my country realizes very well the significance of your army in respect of ensuring your national defense." (Yugopress)

(POLITIKA - 14th May, 1952)

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SOLIDARITY WITH THE DEMOCRATIC FORCES OF TRIESTE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

The London negotiations and the London agreement have revolted our public and incited protests by all Yugoslavs.

That which is most sacred to us, our national interest, has become only an objective around which we are attempting to play an illegal and dangerous game. But, we have said our word which by its resoluteness can remind all those to whom Yugoslavia's resolution in the defence of her rights is not quite clear. Negotiations behind closed doors in London, the violation of the Peace Treaty which has been perpetrated by them, giving way to Rome blackmails to the detriment of Yugoslavia behind her back - remain as facts which the Yugoslavs cannot and will never forget, over which they cannot and will not pass.

This country is defending her rights and knows how to answer to every injustice.

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(Capodistria, 13th May)

The revolt of the population of the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT against new Italian aspirations has been particularly expressed after new concessions given to the Italian Government in regard to Trieste by the London conference. The moment the news was heard about these concessions great demonstrations broke out in Capodistria and Buja at which were present more than 25,000 people.

"A wave of revolt embraced our population the moment the first news came through concerning the news of the Tri-Partite Pact Conference in London" says Radio Capodistria.

"The strengthening of Fascism in Trieste and Italy is the evident and concrete result of the London mediation. In connection with this we are witnesses of the new provocation for which are directly responsible those who called the London conference and put their signatures to the memorandum. For the democratic population of Trieste, for us, people of the Istrian region, the conclusion of the London conference means however the beginning of a new period of a more decisive struggle against Fascism, against arbitrariness of those who would like to decide the Trieste question to the detriment of our vital interests.

"Hundreds of thousands of Partisan fighters who have given their lives in the struggle against Fascism in order that it may never occur again have not been in vain".

The Italian Sunday paper La Nostra Lotta which is published in Capodistria writes in connection with the conclusions of the London conference, the following:

"When the London conference was announced, together with its objective, all the peoples of Yugoslavia, the population of our regions and the democratic masses in Trieste said clearly that new concessions to de Gasperi will facilitate the further development of growing Fascism. If somebody thought that this was only a matter of polemics now he will be disillusioned. The moment the results of the London conference were announced we were witnesses of demonstrations who spoke for themselves about the danger of neo-Fascism. The Trieste Fascists were not only able to hold their meeting in the workers' quarter in Trieste, St. Jacob, but they behaved in a most provocative manner towards the people living in this quarter. Events in St. Jacob are the first symptoms of those forces, which the Western Powers have moved by concessions made to the Italian Fascist in

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Imperialism. They had already the occasion to repent because of the Tri-Partite Declaration for 1948. Most probably, later, they will have still more reason to repent bitterly for the present concessions made to Rome.

The Slovene-Italian Anti-Fascist Union, immediately after the publication of the conclusions of the London Conference, appealed to the population of the Istrian region for bitter resistance and protest. In the appeal sent to the Slovenes, Italians and Croatians, it is emphasised: "After more than a month of haggling, a shameful mediation in connection with our rights has been concluded. The agreement concerning the participation of Italy in the administration of Zone A of the Trieste territory is a flagrant violation of the Peace Treaty and a threat to our vital interests. One must admit that the agreement contains empty phrases "concerning the general respect of human rights and basic freedom".

But, there is not a single word concerning guarantees to the Slovene population in Trieste, which has again been left unprotected. The conclusions of the London conference which have been made behind the backs of the Trieste population and without the participation of Yugoslavia are illegal and we shall never recognise them.

In the political resolution of the Italian Union of the Istrian region which was unanimously passed at the regular Annual Meeting of the union in Capodistria it is said amongst other things:

"We Italians living in the Istrian region protest against the affirmation of the Italian Prime Minister de Gasperi, who spoke once more concerning the supposed persecutions of our nationality in the Istrian region. We are emphasising that these affirmations are not only false but are also provocative. We do not recognise de Gasperi's right to speak in our name. We refuse resolutely solidarity and aid to which he claims the right and we underline that this "aid" is only the means which he exploits in order to give incitement to anti-people elements, whom we have already put aside.

Protesting against the violation of the Peace Treaty and concessions given to Italian Imperialists, the resolution concludes:

"On this occasion we are confirming once more our resolute wish to continue the fight for the defence of our democratic rights as well as for the defence of the total Trieste population and continue our road of building socialism hand in hand with our brothers, Slovene and Croatian comrades, as well as with all the Yugoslav peoples". In an openletter which was on this occasion sent to the workers and other democratic population in Trieste it is stressed:

"As consistent Anti-Fascists we considered it our duty to express to you our solidarity and guarantee that we shall support you in the struggle for your freedom, for your rights and for the independence of Trieste!"

(Sd.) E.P.

(BORBA - 14th May, 1952).

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AIDE MEMOIRE OF THE FPRY GOVERNMENT HANDED OVER TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE USA AND GREAT BRITAIN

The Yugoslav Assistant Foreign Minister Veljko Vlahovic received yesterday at noon the USA Ambassador, Mr. George Allen and in the absence of the British Ambassador, Sir Ivo Mallet, the Counsellor of the British Embassy, Mr. Duncan Wilson. Assistant Foreign Minister, Veljko Vlahovic, handed over to the representatives of the USA and Great Britain an aide memoire of the FPRY Government as an answer to the memorandum of the London conference concerning the participation of Italy in the administration of the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT.

(BORBA - 14th May, 1952).

MARSHAL TITO RECEIVED DR.CLOVIS MAKSDUD

(Belgrade, 13th May)

Marshal Tito received yesterday at 11 a.m. Dr. Clovis Maksud, Secretary of the Progressive Socialist Party of the Lebanon. Present was also Vladimir Dedijer, Secretary of the Commission of the CC CPY for International Questions.

On this occasion, Dr. Maksud handed over to Marshal Tito a gift from the Progressive Socialist Party of the Lebanon - the emblem of the Party manufactured from cedarwood. Handing over the gift of his Party Dr. Maksud said:

"In the name of the Progressive Socialist Party of the Lebanon I am handing you over this present, Comrade Tito, as a sign of recognition of your exceptional strivings in the struggle for the realisation of socialist ideas." Comrade Tito warmly thanked Dr. Maksud for this present.

(BORBA - 14th May, 1952).

VELJKO VLAHOVIC RECEIVES THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE INDIAN EMBASSY

Assistant Foreign Minister Veljko Vlahovic received yesterday morning the Charge d'Affaires of the Indian Embassy Dr. Yagana Mata Kosla. He paid a visit later also to the Deputy Foreign Minister, Leo Mates.

(BORBA - 14th May, 1952).

RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE CHILEAN MINISTER IN BELGRADE IN HONOUR OF MR.RADOMIRO TOMIC

The Chilean Minister in Belgrade, Mr. Ricardo Boizard, held a reception last night in the Hotel Majestic in honour of the Chilean Senator, Mr. Radomiro Tomic and Mrs. Tomic, who are on a visit to Yugoslavia as guests of the Government of the FPRY.

At the reception were present: Vice-President of the Praesidium of the National Assembly of the FPRY, Josip Rus, President of the Federal Council of the National Assembly, Vladimir Simic, Minister Sava Kosanovic, Assistant Foreign Minister Veljko Vlahovic, Vice-President of the People's Assembly of PR Serbia, Isa Jovanovic, Assistant Foreign Ministers Leo Mates and Bogdan Crnobrnja. Heads of Diplomatic Missions in Belgrade were also present.

(BORBA - 14th May, 1952).

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JAPANESE SOCIALISTS ON A VISIT TO OUR COUNTRY.

Yesterday members of the Executive Committee of the Japanese Social Democrat Party and members of the Japanese Upper House, Fadataka Sata and Johija Domai, arrived in Belgrade; they will stay in Yugoslavia until the 17th of this month and during that time will visit certain of our districts. The guests were met by Comrade Radi-voj Davidovic, member of the Commission for International Questions of the CC CPY.

Sata and Domai are members of the Japanese delegation which recently took part in the congress of Socialist Internationale in London. The Japanese guests made a statement to Radio Belgrade's correspondent.

"The Japanese Social Democrat Party until recently was going through a crisis, which was especially reflected in the elections of 1949," said Mr. Sata. "Of 150 seats, the number which we gained in 1947, we retained only 45 in 1949. This was primarily the consequence of our two-year period in power during one of the most difficult periods in the economic life of Japan."

"When, however, on the coming of the liberals to power, the Japanese Social Democrat Party went into opposition, its influence began again to gain strength. Today it numbers half a million members and a still greater number of sympathisers. At the same time, the majority of eight million industrial workers, which there are today in Japan, are under its influence, while only 10% of those workers are under the influence of the Japanese Cominformist party."

Mr. Domai spoke about differences between the left and right wings of the Japanese socialists as regards certain questions of foreign policy, the most important of which was the recognition of the peace treaty signed in San Francisco. The right wing, to which Mr. Domai belonged, recognised that treaty, while the left wing, to which Sata, a member of the Executive Committee of the party, belonged, rejected it. In a good many other important questions, however, both wings took up a common stand. Thus, for instance, they both rejected the Japanese-American security pact, and also rearmament and the creation of a Japanese army envisaged by that pact.

\* On the question of the prospects of the Japanese socialists in the approaching parliamentary elections, Domai expressed his conviction that his party would probably gain from 100 to 120 seats, or a majority which would bring it into power.

In the talks relating to the establishment of diplomatic and trade relations between Japan and Yugoslavia, the Japanese guests stated that the establishment of such relations might be beneficial for both sides.

(BORBA, 13th May, 1952.)

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CONCESSIONS FOR ANNUAL LEAVE AMOUNT TO 40% IN SEASON AND 60% OUT OF SEASON.

The last session of the Economic Council of the Government of the FPRY has considered certain questions from the sphere of trade.

It was decided to approve a concession of 40% during the tourist season, and a concession of 60% out of the tourist season, for all workers who spend summer holidays in tourist resorts.

The concession relates to the prices which are freely formed in those places, and will be granted by the state catering network and summer resorts of trade unions.

These concessions are available to workers and officials who are members of trade unions with service of at least 11 months, members of the YPA, UDBA, the People's Militia, University students - members of the Students' Association and next beneficiaries of pensioners - members of the Association of Pensioners. The reduction is valid too for members of their immediate families.

The reduction is not granted for a summer holiday of less than five or more than 30 days.

This concession can be taken advantage of immediately on its publication in the "Official Gazette of the FPRY".

Furthermore, the session decided to approve a subsidy to the state commercial network for the lowering of prices of certain industrial, textile products which are suffering from a slump.

It was also decided to retain the present method of supplying the population with fire-wood. This means that citizens will continue to receive fuel on K cards at the firm prices which have ruled so far.

This decision will come into force on publication in the "Official Gazette".

(BORBA, 14th May, 1952.)

DELEGATION OF INDIAN SOCIALISTS COMES TO FPRY.

New Delhi, 13th May (Tanjug).

Five members of the Indian socialist delegation today left New Delhi for Yugoslavia. They were seen off at the Delhi aerodrome by many well-known socialist leaders, representatives of the Yugoslav embassy and many journalists.

The delegation is travelling via Beirut, whence it will continue its journey in a Yugoslav ship and will arrive in Yugoslavia about the 20th May. The organisation of the Socialist Party for the state, last night held a reception at New Delhi in honour of the delegation; it was attended by over 100 well-known socialists, a large number of members of the central parliament and the provincial assemblies of the state of the Indian Union, as well as many journalists.

(BORBA, 14th May, 1952.)

RELATION BETWEEN THE BANK AND ENTERPRISES IN THE NEW SYSTEM

Under the economic system the United bank assumes important and new functions which it did not have under the administrative system of management. But with the formation of the United bank, which in its hands holds all capital funds, investment funds and the central foreign currency fund, the question of relation between the bank and enterprises necessarily arises. On what foundation do these relations stand and whether the bank will not become, under new conditions, that omnipotent monopolist in economy, which by its economic force and influence in the market brings the enterprises into a dependent position. That would jeopardize the new economic system itself, in which enterprises within the scope of the social plan and defined rights and liabilities towards the community can act independently.

This question is simply being imposed because the bank does not only issue money, control the payment in our country and with foreign countries, but approves circulating medium and terminal credits to the economy, and carries out a single credit balance. In other words it has in its hands all monetary means, without which no business could be transacted.

However, the relation between the bank and the economy is based upon definite obligations of both the bank and the enterprises towards the social plan and upon the established obligation of enterprises towards the community. In registering and carrying out obligations the bank appears as partner towards the enterprises, founding its relation with them on pure commercial principles. The social control is being executed just through this.

On the basis of obligations from the social plan, the enterprises have to get the necessary circulating mediums for current business. The total bulk of social capital funds is placed in the hands of the bank. The bank does not grant it by free deliberation, but on the ground of social obligations of the enterprise. There, the bank has nothing else to do but together with the enterprise to establish the actual volume of necessary circulating mediums, and to put them at the disposal of the enterprise.

That is the qualitative distinction between the United bank and capitalistic banks. In capitalism the bank decides independently to whom it will allocate credits and through this it subordinates the economy. Under our conditions the money has not the function of capital nor is the bank owner of the money so that it could decide about the allocation of credits. The money is the property of the society and the community through which the United Bank regulates the circulation of money. This means, that the question is not about the bank's ownership of money, about the capitalisation of money, and accordingly neither about the monopoly position of the bank towards the economy.

The bank, however, gets powerful economic bases - credit and interest rate - but those are instruments of society given to the bank in order to carry out economic policy and that the enterprises would enact business by means of capital for its best use. It is quite understandable that the fixing of the volume of actual necessary capital is a very responsible job. That is why a definite procedure is provided which ensures the community and the enterprises against losses. If the enterprise does not agree with the volume of allocated capital in the bank it has right to commence a suit and to prove that the allocated means is not adequate. And here a neutral body decides - the arbitration.

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When the social obligation is being determined under the social plan and when the enterprises receive capital then the bank is only a "calm calculator" who by means of dinars registers the social obligation, by the dinar controls the execution of that obligation and by the dinar follows the social and individual profitableness of enterprises. The bank there has nothing to "decide" but automatically carries out definite provisions and decisions of social bodies.

If the circulating mediums are allocated on the ground of fixed obligations under the social plan, in allocating terminal credits (for the temporary needs of enterprises) the bank should on the basis of available means and other criterions consider the actual need, whether the enterprise needs the terminal credit. The bank here has a more extensive right to decide independently, because it bears the risk if credit is allocated to an enterprise which is not able to pay just debts.

But here too the bank alone is not deciding. It is less known that there will be under the branch offices and the central office of the United bank advisory committees of the producers' council as a new, democratic form of participation of direct producers in the work and business of the bank. In this period the advisory committees will approve term credits, they must follow the execution of proportions of the social plan, to give proposals for the better use of free monetary means, to follow the circulation of money, to make suggestion to bank in order to carry out their set tasks in the best possible way.

Through advisory committees direct producers are offered with the possibility to influence the operations of the bank, though they have for the time being a consultative character. It is obvious that the practice itself and the applications of the new system will show the further ways and the role of these advisory committees in the operation of the bank.

Now in the organisational structure of the United bank the branch offices in districts and towns are becoming more important and are acquiring independence in their work. That is why the branch offices are improved by efficient and qualitative cadres because they will have to perform numerous banking operations. On their expediency (and that is very important) depends the proper work of the enterprises under the new system. It is also known that the branch offices owing to the pre-occupation and other reasons sometimes very slowly execute various book-keeping operations, which means that the enterprises could not always dispose with capital, though they had right to this. Of course enterprises are very concerned to have always a clear picture of their commercial dealings. Therefore the branch offices of the bank have to organise business in such a way as to be always able, and in due time to perform all necessary book-keeping operations.

From all above mentioned it can be seen that the bank under the new system is not a monopolist but a body of social registering and control with clearly set tasks in economic life. By performing this function, through commercial dealings and on the basis of commercial principles it is attained in the best possible way that the enterprises can carry out business independently, and at the same time the economic policy and the social plan is being secured and carried out.

This further means that the bank is not a passive observer of economic events but an active factor directly connected with economy. The credit was previously a purely technical means for the execution of plans of production and realisation, though the bank has not actively and directly participated in the economic life.

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that is why the direct connection between the bank and the enterprises under new conditions should be pointed out, particularly in the entire commercial dealings of the enterprise, both with simple and expanded reproduction. All operations of the current business and capital investment is being registered with the single bank, which means that the enterprise can always have a clear picture of its dealings, but at the same time the community gets in the quickest possible way a clear picture of social profitability of the enterprises. In the organisational sense the fusion of all banks into a single one creates a possibility to open branch offices of the single bank in each larger town and that the bank should be near there where the economic life is developing.

(Signed Ljubisa Ristovic)

(BORBA - 13th May, 1952)

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PRIOR TO THE ELECTIONS IN TRIESTE: SPEECH BY DR. DECLEVA AT THE MEETING OF THE SLOVENE-ITALIAN PEOPLE'S FRONT AT PROSEK  
(Trieste, May 13th - Tanjug)

"Firm support upon the Yugoslav peoples - said last night Dr. Decleva at the meeting of the Slovene-Italian people's front at Prosek - and the closest co-operation with the Italian working masses represents a fighting program of the Front, which ensures the equality of the Slovenes and Italians in the Free Territory of Trieste". In his speech Dr. Decleva turned to the economic problem of Trieste and especially pointed to the questions of unemployment, housing problem and to the unsettled problem of pensions. He was cheered when he said that thanks to the firm attitude of the Yugoslav peoples and of the Yugoslav government the prepared Italian troops have not marched into Trieste.

The participants of the meeting unseled a small group of cominformists who came in Trieste to make disturbances at the meeting.

At the meeting of the Trieste front of Independence, a group of Fascists and Cominformists disturbed the speeches by the representatives of the Front.

In the Anglo-American zone more than 30 meetings of irredentist parties were held last night.

Irredentists' electoral manoeuvre  
(Trieste, May 13th - Tanjug)

According to the Messaggero Veneto a group of Italians from South America is due to arrive today in Genova by the Italian passenger boat "Conte Bianca Mano". These Italians are to vote at the elections in Trieste on May 25.

When leaving Buenos Aires this group was greeted and seen off by the Italian Ambassador and the Italian Counsil in Argentina. The mayor of the Trieste City Council Bartolli sent a telegram to this group. After voting in Trieste, these Italians are to return to South America.

The number of voters in Trieste  
(Trieste, May 13th - Tanjug)

According to incomplete data, about 73% of the population of the Trieste municipality are registered in voters' lists. The high percentage of Italian voters is attributed to the fact that a great number of voters are without families. All those came to Italy after the war.

The total number of registered in the voters' lists according to the latest data amounts to 201,706 persons, while the number of the inhabitants of Trieste at the end of December 1951 amounted to something over 270,000 citizens. More than 100,000 of this number goes to those foreigners who have no right to vote.

(BORBA - 14th May, 1952)

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FROM THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOVIET BLOC: COMINFORM TERROR RAGING  
IN ALBANIA  
(Pristina, May 13th - Tanjug)

According to the informations reached from Tirana, in the Albanian prisons the secret police is using all means, up to most terrible torture, in order to produce confession of the arrested. Five to six officers of the Albanian secret police tortured simultaneously the prisoners. Such a case also happened to Ljuc Nikola, peasant from Kastrata-Skadar, when he was arrested last year and brought to the Scutari prison. Beside other things they have burnt the hair on his breast, burnt his stomach with a cigarette and beat him in the tibiae. Lt. Colonel Hilmi Saiti, chief of the secret police at Scutari, who returned from specialisation from the USSR last year took part beside others in the torture of this Albanian peasant.

Last year the Albanian authorities at Scutari passed a death sentence for hiding wheat on men whose families were literally starving. Oso Tari, Mus Dus, and Ljan Kraja all from Scutari, were among others sentenced to death and executed last year.

Increase in prices in Rumania  
(Bela Crkva, May 13th - Tanjug)

As it is learnt from Rumania, the economic situation in this country becomes more difficult every day. The monetary reform, which drastically reduced the income of working men, has reflected upon the prices too, which are today proportionally higher than before the reform. The average wages of workers amounts to ten lei daily. With these wages a skilled worker can buy on the free market only 4 kilograms of bread daily, that is to say about 1 kilogram of meat, while for a kilogram of oil he must work two days, as the guaranteed supply is absolutely insufficient.

It is also being reported about an extensive dismissal of workers which is performed in the scope of the saving drive. Among the Rumanian workers, rumours are spreading about Vishinsky's plan under which the Rumanians have to increase their production by 100% and to reduce the wages by 50%, in order to carry out the Five Year Plan.

Foreign trade arrangements - a means for exploiting the satellites  
(Helsinki, May 13th - Tanjug)

Under the trade agreement with Finland, Czechoslovakia has in the course of this year to export to Finland miscellaneous goods in the value of 400,000,000 Czechoslovak kronen, while from Finland it will not receive any counter value for the exported goods. In fact, in this way Czechoslovakia is paying by its export to Finland a part of the Finnish goods exported to the Soviet Union. Therefore, Czechoslovakia and Poland by exporting goods to Finland, are going to pay instead of the Soviet Union a substantial part of the Finnish export. Poland has to pay 13 million dollars, while Czechoslovakia 400 million kronen.

The real purpose and spirit of the so-called Tripartite Agreement between USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia is by this clearly disclosed.

(BORBA - 14th May, 1952)

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FALSE INFORMATIONS IN THE ITALIAN PRESS

In connection with the recent information of the Italian press about the arrest of three supposed Yugoslav spies at Gorizia it is been learnt in the Yugoslav official circles that the three mentioned persons are completely unknown and therefore they had never had whatever contact with the Yugoslav organs.

In the same circles it has been emphasised that the question is about another designed libel against the reputation of the FPRY with the intention to show how Yugoslavia allegedly threatens Italy and worsens the relations between the two countries. In addition the possibility is not excluded that the Italian irredentist campaign by such informations wishes to diminish the impression caused in the public opinion by the recent trial against Italian irredentist agents in Capodistria.

Vatican's religious threats to the Italian voters  
(Rome, May 13th - Tanjug)

Radio Vatican through its preacher the priest Lombardi again called the masses of faithfuls to vote for the Christian-Democrat party at the municipal elections, which is a "progressive party of the centre" and which is "only able to preserve the present law and order in the country".

The priest Lombardi emphasised that every faithful who does not vote for the Christian-Democrat party is committing a deadly sin.

(BORBA - May 14th, 1952)

YUGOSLAV CHAMBER OF FOREIGN TRADE TO BE ESTABLISHED

A draft concerning the formation of the Yugoslav Chamber of Foreign Trade has been elaborated in the Chamber of Commerce of the FPRY. This draft has been discussed at the recent meeting of the Council of Trade of the FPRY Government.

It is expected that by the end of this month the definite draft of the decree on establishing the Yugoslav Chamber of Foreign Trade will be completed. The experts consider that the Chamber will contribute to the speedier solution of problems of all our enterprises dealing with foreign trade. The basic task of the Chamber will be to organise and co-ordinate the export of our enterprises with foreign markets.

Prior to the promulgation of the decree concerning the formation of the Yugoslav Chamber of Foreign Trade of the FPRY, a special commission is to reconsider the proposals received by individual export enterprises and experts for foreign trade.

(POLITIKA - May 14th, 1952)

GRAVE CONSEQUENCES

It seems as though Mr. Eden felt a certain uneasiness in informing the House of Commons of the conclusions of the Conference on Trieste. He tried to assure the House that the West had borne in mind all the time the "natural Yugoslav interests." This uneasiness reminds us of another event. In 1915 when talks were begun between the Allies and Italy which asked for large portions of our country, the chiefs of the Foreign Office felt ashamed, and the then Foreign Secretary Edward Grey even went to his country estate in order not to have to participate in the haggling. However, an agreement at the expense of Yugoslavia was then concluded. This time too, although the talks were conducted by third-rate personalities, the consequences are not in any way less grave and unjust for Yugoslavia.

In vain it is being said in the highest quarters in London that by the latest agreement conditions have been created so that finally both parties--Italy and Yugoslavia) can sit at the same table. Indeed we have been the only ones who have desired this. But it is impossible to sit at the table and talk about an injustice which has already been sanctioned. The world knows very well that four years ago our country refused to do something like this in Bucharest.

Two Big Powers have taken a step by which partnership relations in the administration of the Free Territory of Trieste is being destroyed and Yugoslavia negated as an ally. The Allied Control of the administration of Zone A over the zone's political and economic life becomes a fiction. But administration has not been handed over to the Triestinos but directly into the hands of Rome. This has been understood very well over there, and so immediately everyone has been informed that the presence of the Allies in Trieste is only a necessary evil which Italy will discard as soon as she renews her army! And then one will talk differently with Yugoslavia from the Trieste bastion--at least Rome thinks so.

After such a ludicrous and megalomaniac, but at the same time imperialistic, reasoning can someone claim that nothing has been prejudiced in London? Italy's entire future policy has been prejudiced!

While British diplomats are declaring that the new agreement does not change anything in the situation, the entire British press on the other hand asserts that nothing more can be prejudiced simply for the reason that everything has already been prejudiced. As the Times puts it, partition of the FTT is a bare fact.

Both assertions are part of a strange game intended to justify the evading of Yugoslavia. He who claims that nothing has essentially changed in the FTT should be pointed out the fact that Italy, encouraged by the agreement, is already getting ready for new steps directed against Yugoslavia. Italy has never ceased to consider the frontiers with Yugoslavia as being only provisional. On the other hand, if someone claims that it has been possible to permit Rome to violate the Peace Treaty for the reason that partition has factually been effected, then it is sufficient to ask him this question: Who bears the responsibility for the policy the consequence of which is the greater and greater partition of the FTT? Has not work been going on in Zone A for six years to incorporate the zone into Italy, for which reason Yugoslavia has been forced to undertake protective countermeasures in her zone?

It is not at all important if there are contradictions between the statements given by statesmen and the writing of the press of their countries. The fact which must be emphasized is that no matter what explanations are given, an overt anti-Yugoslav policy is being conducted in Trieste.

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During the past four years it has often been said in the West that the policy towards Yugoslavia should be such as to eliminate any possible distrust of our country in the Big Powers. It is the question of noninterference in our domestic affairs and of support of our independence. The permission which has been given to Italy to again establish a bridge-head in the Balkans is by no means a proof of respect for the independence of small countries. /s/ J. G.

(POLITIKA - 14th May, 1952)

ITALIANS FROM SOUTH AMERICA COMING TO TRIESTE TO VOTE  
(Trieste, 13th May)

According to the paper Messaggero Veneto, a large group of Italians from South America arrived today in Genoa via SS CONTE DI NCO MANO. These Italians will vote in the elections in Trieste on 25th May. The group was seen off in Buenos Aires by the Italian Ambassador and the Italian Consul General in Argentina. The Mayor of Trieste, Bartoli, has sent a telegram of greetings to this group of Italians. After voting in Trieste, these Italians will return to South America. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 14th May, 1952)

MINISTERS ALEKSANDAR RANKOVIC AND MILOVAN DJILAS ATTEND OPENING OF NEW UDBA HOSPITAL

The UDBA Hospital was opened in Belgrade yesterday. The opening ceremony was attended by members of the Politburo of CC CPY and Ministers in the Federal Government Aleksandar Rankovic and Milovan Djilas, Minister of the Interior of PR Serbia Slobodan Penezic, representatives of the Yugoslav Peoples Army, representatives of the Council for Public Health and Social Politics, Rector of the Medical High School Dr. Kosta Todorovic and others.

The hospital is situated at Dedinje and will bear the name of Dr. Dragisa Misovic, well-known medical doctor and Communist who was killed in a beastly way by the police in 1939. The UDBA Hospital has four divisions--surgical, internal, gynecological and obstetrical and X-ray--and is equipped with the most modern installations and apparatus for treating patients according to the most modern methods of medical science. The hospital will cooperate with the Military Medical Academy and with the Medical High School.

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DELEGATION OF THE FEDERATION OF SWEDISH SYNDICATES IN SARAJEVO

(Sarajevo, 13th May)

The delegation of the Federation of Swedish Syndicates which is staying in our country as guests of the Central Council of the Federation of Syndicates of Yugoslavia arrived in Sarajevo today. The delegation was welcomed at the Butmirski airport by the representatives of the State Council of the Federation of Syndicates for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The delegation members are the guests of this council during their stay in that republic.

A reception was held by this Council in honour of the guests from Sweden, and during the day they visited the cultural and historical monuments and other interesting things in Sarajevo.

Tomorrow the delegation will visit the metallurgical combine in Zenica and then they will go to the jobsite of the Jablanica hydro-electric power plant from where they will leave for Dubrovnik. (Tanjug).

(BORBA - 14th May, 1952).

THE AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR FIGL VISITS TRUMAN

(Washington, 13th May)

The Austrian Chancellor, Figl, who is visiting the US paid a visit to President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson today.

After the meeting the Austrian Ambassador in Washington announced that Figl got Truman's and Acheson's assurance that the US will continue to devote all efforts to finally conclude a treaty with Austria.

Figl arrived in the US yesterday. After a short trip through the country he will return to Washington, where he will meet with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce and with the officials of the State Department.

(BORBA - 14th May, 1952).

STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE PROTEST AGAINST IDEALISM IN TEACHING - IN AN OPEN LETTER THEY DEMAND THAT PROFESSOR KORIC SHOULD NOT LECTURE TO THEM

(Sarajevo, 13th May)

On the 29th April the students of the 4th year of the Agricultural-Forestry School in Sarajevo (there are 70 students) posted an open letter in the hall. In the letter they claim that Professor Koric is holding unprincipled lectures, "attacks Darwinism in favour of a dialectic materialism", "represented himself at times as a dialectic and at times as a Darwinist, sometimes as a Weismannist and a Morganist, depending on the political situation in the world and in our country". For this reason the students refuse to attend any of his lectures.

In the school hall there are slogans and a number of caricatures posted on the walls. The caption below the sketch of Micurin reads:

"Micurin is the most successful genetic practitioner of all times and of all people" (from the book "How New Types of Agricultural Plants are Created", by Dr.M.Koric, published in 1947).

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Directly below this you have the following text:

"Micurin is an ordinary gardner... He didn't have an institute....., I did not find him in either the French or English encyclopoedias". (From Professor Koric's lecture in 1952)

Beneath these texts was the professor's order: "Remove these slogans or I will not come to school" and then the students had their answer written below this: "The one who is blithered by these slogans should not come to school".

The other students to whom Professor Koric lectures as well as the entire faculty agreed with the students of the fourth grade.

The students of the other schools are also with the Agricultural-Forestry School. This event is the topic of conversation at the school.

(Sd.) R.V.

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